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COMPANY MEETING

CABLE AND WIRELESS (HOLDING)

CONTRIBUTION TO WAR EFFORT

The 12th Annual General Meeting of Cable and Wireless (Holding), Limited, was held on 30 June in London, the Rt. Hon. Lord Pender (the Governor) presiding.

In his statement circulated with the Report and Accounts the Governor said that the reserve fund investments, having a book value of £13,725,845, were valued at 31 December last at £11,150,093, thus showing a depreciation of £2,575,752, or 19 per cent., as against 17 per cent. at the end of the previous year. The income from investments received in 1940 amounted to £540,234, which compares with £547,572 in the previous year.

My address is once more made under the shadow of war. For that reason I know you will not expect me to make any forecast concerning the results of the present year, a course which even in normal times is fraught with difficulty. Suffice it for the present that the associated companies are making no mean contribution to the national effort.

The report was unanimously adopted.

[*Although reports on this page are published as advertisements care is taken to ensure, in so far as is possible, that they are fair and accurate.*]

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A Plea to Patriotism

THE GOVERNMENT IS ASKING YOU *to help your country by subscribing to Savings Bonds and National War Bonds. Money thus placed at the disposal of the State strengthens our financial structure and so gives us more power to defeat the enemy, and shorten the war. Money is needed and needed urgently. Every effort you make to lend the State more money, is an effort made on behalf of your country.*

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Special Articles

FOREIGN EXCHANGES IN JUNE

MOVEMENTS OF THE PRINCIPAL CURRENCIES

The movements of certain principal foreign exchange rates quoted in *London* in June are shown in the following table. The quotations are the weekly averages of the daily closing rates for telegraphic remittances. The particulars used are those given in the "Financial Times."

The rates are *official* for Switzerland, Stockholm, New York, Montreal and Buenos Aires; for Kobe and Shanghai they are free market rates.

EXCHANGE RATES—LONDON ON OTHER PLACES

Place	Par	Averages for week ended 31 May	7 June	14 June	21 June	28 June	Closing Rate on 30 June
1. Switzerland	25·2215 francs = £1	17·35	17·35	17·35	17·35	17·35	17·35
2. Stockholm	18·159 kronor = £1	16·90	16·90	16·90	16·90	16·90	16·90
3. New York	4·866 dollars = £1	4·03	4·03	4·03	4·03	4·03	4·03
4. Montreal	4·866 dollars = £1	4·45	4·45	4·45	4·45	4·45	4·45
5. Buenos Aires ...	11·46 paper pesos = £1	17·04	17·04	17·04	17·04	17·04	17·04
6. Kobe	24·57d. = yen	14·25	14·25	14·25	14·25	14·25	14·25
7. Shanghai *	—	3·33	3·29	3·31	3·33	3·33	3·31

* Pence = dollar.

There were no changes in June in the official rates for the currencies quoted in the table. Canadian funds in New York were at a discount of $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on 29 May, $11\frac{5}{8}$ per cent. on 5 June, $12\frac{1}{8}$ per cent. on 12 June, $11\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. on 19 June, and 12 per cent. on 26 June.

The Shanghai dollar rate varied between $3\frac{9}{32}$d. and $3\frac{11}{32}$d., the movement on balance during the month showing an appreciation of sterling of about 1 per cent. The New York free market rate was 4·033 or 4·035 throughout June.

The following table shows the averages of the daily closing rates of the principal foreign currencies for the last thirteen months :—

EXCHANGE RATES—LONDON ON OTHER PLACES: AVERAGE RATES IN THE MONTHS SPECIFIED

Place	1940 June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	1941 Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June
1. Switzerland ... ... francs = £	17·87	17·77	17·72	17·69	17·40	17·35	17·35	17·35	17·35	17·35	17·35	17·35	17·35
2. Stockholm ... ... kronor = £	16·90	16·90	16·90	16·90	16·90	16·90	16·90	16·90	16·90	16·90	16·90	16·90	16·90
3. New York ... ... dollars = £	4·03	4·03	4·03	4·03	4·03	4·03	4·03	4·03	4·03	4·03	4·03	4·03	4·03
4. Montreal ... ... dollars = £	4·45	4·45	4·45	4·45	4·45	4·45	4·45	4·45	4·45	4·45	4·45	4·45	4·45
5. Buenos Aires ... paper pesos = £	17·10	17·04	17·02	17·02	17·02	17·02	17·02	17·02	17·04	17·04	17·04	17·04	17·04
6. Kobe ... ... pence = yen	16·42	15·03	14·40	14·25	14·25	14·25	14·25	14·25	14·25	14·25	14·25	14·25	14·25
7. Shanghai ... ... pence = dollar	3·94	3·91	3·74	3·54	3·76	3·83	3·69	3·47	3·35	3·86	3·23	3·29	3·32

BRITISH POSTAL TRAFFIC

AVERAGE DAILY RECEIPTS

The average daily receipts of the Post Office in the United Kingdom from postal traffic per working day in each month from January 1940 to May 1941 are shown in the adjoining column. Telegraph and telephone receipts, savings bank and money and postal order business are excluded, but the value of postage stamps used for receipt stamps and other revenue duties is included.

The index number based on the average receipts in the corresponding period of 1924-34 (excluding 1926) showed a recovery to the average for the first quarter from the rather lower figure for April. A year ago the large increase between April and May was due to the increased postal charges which became operative on 1 May. The volume of postal traffic in May was approximately the same as a year earlier.

REVISED SERIES *

Period	Average Amount of Money Received Daily 1940	1941	Proportion to Average Receipts in the corresponding period of 1924-34 (except 1926) 1940	1941	Increase or Decrease 1940-41
	£	£	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
January ...	136,710	174,775	110·2	140·9	+ 27·8
February ...	133,079	171,559	110·1	141·9	+ 28·9
March ...	137,593	174,447	110·7	140·3	+ 26·8
April ...	145,880	175,192	115·7	139·0	+ 20·1
May ...	177,553	177,387	141·3	141·1	†
June ...	167,526		134·4		
July ...	179,629		142·0		
August ...	167,136		139·0		
September ...	167,873		131·9		
October ...	175,106		131·7		
November ...	176,780		133·2		
December ...	240,283		142·4		
Year ...	167,096		129·0		

* See note in the "Board of Trade Journal," 13 June 1940 (page 574)
† No appreciable change.

ALL CLASSES OF INSURANCE TRANSACTED

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Special Articles—*Continued.*

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE TRADING IN TEXTILES

In the following table are given the index numbers of wholesale trading in textiles in May, with comparative figures for earlier periods, the index numbers relating to (1) the Home trade, (2) the Export trade and (3) the total for Great Britain, based on average monthly sales in 1937 = 100. The figures, which are compiled by the Wholesale Textile Association in collaboration with the Bank of England, do not include the turnover of all the wholesale textile houses, but practically all the important houses in the large centres of distribution are normally contributors. The particulars relate to all classes of textile goods, including wearing apparel for men, women and children, as well as furnishings, and in computing the value of sales the purchase tax has been omitted. In view of the appreciable rise in price which has occurred for a number of textile goods since the outbreak of war, the figures should not be taken as representing the volume of goods sold.

Owing to war-time disturbances the sample has become less representative than it used to be. The index numbers tend to be too high as a measure of the total trade of the country because they make no allowance for the reduced sales of firms which have failed to send in returns as a result of enemy action.

Period	Home		Export		Total	
Year :—						
1935 ...	96		83		96	
1936 ...	99		90		99	
1937 ...	100		100		100	
1938 ...	94		82		93	
1939 ...	105		80		103	
1940 ...	116		83		114	
Month	1940	1941	1940	1941	1940	1941
January...	79	63	83	67	80	63
February	113	106	78	68	111	105
March ...	155	124	93	102	152	123
April ...	145	102	94	93	142	101
May ...	130	88	88	109	128	88
June ...	97		106		97	
July ...	82		94		83	
August ...	124		74		122	
September	148		54		143	
October...	157		73		152	
November	81		88		81	
December	76		71		76	

Announcements

NOTE: Copies of all Orders referred to in the "Board of Trade Journal" can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, or through any bookseller.

INDEX—JANUARY-JUNE, 1941

Publication is made with this issue of the index to the "Board of Trade Journal" for the first six months of 1941.

WAR DAMAGE

NEW BOARD OF TRADE ORGANISATION

The Board of Trade announce that an expanded and decentralised organisation has been set up by them in co-operation with the Insurance Companies and Lloyds to assist the Insurance and Companies Department of the Board in the settlement of claims which arise under both the business insurance scheme of Part II of the War Damage Act, 1941, and the commodity insurance scheme under Part II of the War Risks Insurance Act, 1939.

For this purpose the United Kingdom, which has hitherto consisted of 11 districts, has been divided into 31 Insurance Districts (apart from the London area) in each of which an expert Insurance Committee has been appointed to supervise the work and make recommendation as to the settlement of claims. The London Area has been divided into four Districts working under the general supervision of a Committee of Management.

WAR DAMAGE ACT, 1941 (PART I)

DEFINITION OF LAND

Doubts have been expressed as to the precise meaning attaching to the words "such plant and machinery," which appear in paragraph (c) of the definition of "land" in section 95 of the War Damage Act, 1941.

It is understood that all plant and machinery specified in the Schedule to the Plant and Machinery (Valuation for Rating) Order, 1927 (S. R. & O. 1927 No. 480) in or on the land, will be treated by the War Damage Commission as part of the land, and that the question whether any particular item of plant and machinery is or is not rated, or even rateable, will be treated as irrelevant.

NOTE.—The headquarters of the War Damage Commission are at Devonshire House, Mayfair Place, Piccadilly, London, W.1. Addresses of Regional Offices will be found in the "Board of Trade Journal" of 22 May (page 332).

KEY INDUSTRY DUTY EXEMPTIONS RENEWED

The Treasury have made the Safeguarding of Industries (Exemption) No. 3 Order, 1941 (S. R. & O. 1941 No. 899, under Section 10 (5) of the Finance Act, 1936, renewing until 31 December 1941 the exemption from Key Industry Duty of all articles at present exempt.

COTTON CONTROL

LOOM LICENSING

The introduction of loom licensing for cotton and rayon weaving has led to numerous inquiries by manufacturers and others affected, as to the way in which the new Order (The Control of the Cotton Industry (No. 21) Order, 1941—see the "Board of Trade Journal" of 26 June 1941, page 408) is intended to operate. Licences were posted to all manufacturers on 20 June. Any firm weaving cotton or rayon fabrics of the kind covered by the Order who have not received a licence by 26 June should communicate with the Cotton Control. The general effect of the licences will be to reduce the number of looms running. While concentration is being effected, it will not generally be possible to run the full complement of looms even in nucleus mills.

Where the number of looms licensed is less than the number which have been operated and which still contain warps, it is not intended that warps should immediately be taken out of looms not licensed to run. The number of looms mentioned on the licence is the number which the firm may continue to operate and warps may not be prepared for any greater number of looms. Warps already in looms in excess of this number may be woven out, if this can be done before 7 July or such later date to allow for annual holidays if these occur before then, but no further

Announcements—*Continued.*

warps may be inserted in such looms without the authority of the Controller. Firms concerned were notified some time ago that they would not be given licences to use looms after 12 July.

Manufacturers who will shortly be stopping completely are naturally concerned about their existing cloth contracts, especially if these are covered by preference directions. In order to enable such contracts to be carried out the Controller is willing to consider authorising the transfer of the yarn contracts concerned to another manufacturer if application is made to him with the approval of each of the parties concerned. The present loom licences cover a period of six weeks commencing 23 June. Manufacturers whose status under the concentration scheme has not yet been finally settled may wish to know whether they should accept additional business. Until their status has been decided it would be unwise for them to extend their order books and any orders which cannot be completed within the six weeks should therefore not be accepted.

The Order applies to preparation of warps for looms as well as the use of the looms and so affects some firms who are not manufacturers, including commission sizers and some yarn dyers. In general, it may be taken that yarn processing is only covered if it involves the winding of warps into beams to be used in the loom. If any firms, other than manufacturers who do this class of work, have not received a licence they should apply for one to the Control. Similarly, manufacturers who wish to size warps for other manufacturers should apply for a licence to do so.

CONTROL OF TRANSHIPMENT

LICENCES TO BE REQUIRED

The Board of Trade announce that from 15 July 1941 control by licence will be applied to all goods imported into the United Kingdom for transhipment. No licence, however, will be required for goods proved to the satisfaction of H.M. Customs to have been dispatched to this country before that date.

This control will not apply to goods remaining on board for onward carriage in the same ship, or to ships' surplus stores transferred under Customs Transhipment Regulations to other ships for use as stores.

No arrangements should be made for the dispatch after 15 July to this country of any goods to be exported after transit through the United Kingdom, or by way of transhipment, until a licence expressly permitting this has been obtained from the Import Licensing Department, 1-6, Tavistock Square, London, W.C.1.

Failure to comply with this requirement will render the goods liable to seizure on arrival in the United Kingdom. Where, however, goods, not already covered by a special transhipment licence arrive in United Kingdom ports, transhipment applications may be made, as heretofore, to the Customs authorities. But these applications will only be granted in exceptional circumstances.

The new regulations will not be enforced at present in respect of goods dispatched from Eire and passing through Northern Ireland to another point in Eire.

Full details of the new scheme are contained in "Notice to Importers No. 132" issued by the Import Licensing Department, from whom forms of application for licences can be obtained at the address given above.

CONTROL OF UPPER LEATHER

Those concerned are reminded that Direction No. 3 under the Control of Leather (No. 2) Order (see the "Board of Trade Journal" of 3 April 1941, page 235) ceased to operate from 30 June and that after that date the acquisition of upper leather by any person not being a merchant, factor or importer of upper leather will be subject to licence. Those persons who require a licence and have not yet made application as advised in the notice issued by the Ministry of Supply on 31 March should submit their applications at once. Forms of application can be obtained from the Director of Civilian Leather Supplies, 51, St. Michael's Road, Bedford, to whom all enquiries in the matter should be addressed.

Announcements—*Continued.*

Attention is also called to Article I of the Control of Leather (No. 2) Order, 1941 (see the "Board of Trade Journal" of 6 March 1941, page 148), whereby it is an offence for any person:

(i) to acquire any upper leather except under the authority of, and in accordance with, a licence granted, or a special or general Direction issued by the Ministry of Supply;

(ii) to dispose of any upper leather except to a person who is authorised to acquire that upper leather by virtue of a licence granted, or a special or general Direction issued by the Minister of Supply.

FERTILISERS: PRICE REDUCTIONS

The Control of Fertilisers Orders, Nos. 10 and 11 (S. R. & O. 1941 Nos. 907 and 908, price 1d. and 2d. respectively), have been issued by the Minister of Supply fixing maximum prices for sulphate of ammonia, superphosphate and compounds. The maximum prices of sulphate of ammonia are the same as for last season, but, as announced separately, farmers who book their orders early will get a Government distribution allowance of 28s. per ton. As part of the Government offer the early delivery rebate on compounds has been increased from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. per ton per month. The prices of phosphatic fertilisers and compounds are also lower than last season. The reduction in the case of superphosphate is 5s. and of ground phosphate 8s. 6d. per ton in bags, and the prices are reduced by a further 1s. 6d. where delivery is not made in bags supplied by the seller. These price redutions, which are also carried into the prices of compounds, are due to the use in connection with these fertilisers of the monies formerly applied to the basic slag subsidy.

CONSUMER RATIONING

TRANSFER OF RETAILERS' STOCKS

The Board of Trade are prepared to license the transfer of stocks of rationed goods from one retailer to another free of coupon restrictions under the Consumer Rationing Order*.

In cases where a retailer is giving up business and transferring it or the stocks to another retailer the Board will also consider issuing a licence to enable him to transfer any coupons he may have on hand at the time of the sale.

* See the "Board of Trade Journal" of 5 June, page 365.

THEATRICAL INDUSTRY COMMITTEE APPOINTED

The President of the Board of Trade recently received representatives of the theatre industry to discuss the position created by the introduction of clothes rationing. The deputation was introduced by Mr. Nigel Colman, M.P., and the case for the industry was stated by Mr. Bronson Albery.

The principle was conceded that the industry required special facilities to enable its members to exercise their professional activities, but that in determining these requirements a rigorous economy must be exercised consistent with the function of the industry in supplying reasonable entertainment to the public.

Mr. Lyttelton agreed to the formation of a committee to be called The Theatrical Industry Rationing of Clothes Committee composed of members of the various theatre organisations concerned, and comprising (1) a London section, and (2) a Provincial section, to hear and consider all applications from the industry for coupons and to advise the Board of Trade as to the grant it is essential to make in the case of every new production and for renewals of existing productions.

Applications for consideration by this committee should be addressed to Mr. Horace Collins, Theatrical Managers' Association Ltd., Faraday House, 8/10, Charing Cross Road, London, W.C.2.

Announcements—*Continued.*

COLLECTION OF COUPONS FOR GIFTS OF CLOTHING

The Board of Trade have considered the questions as to whether coupons should be collected from the recipients of gifts of clothing. It is felt that if such gifts were made free of coupon the recipients would be placed at an advantage over those who had been compelled to make their purchases from shops against the surrender of coupons.

The Board will very shortly be making an order directing that coupons should be collected whenever new clothing is handed out by voluntary and charitable organisations and in the meantime they are asking all such organisations to adopt this procedure.

NEW CONSUMER RATIONING ORDER

NEW COUPON RATES: EXEMPTIONS AND DEFINITIONS

The Consumer Rationing (No. 2) Order, 1941 (S. R. & O. 1941 No. 939, price 3d), made by the Board of Trade on 1 July, achieves a new step in the rationing of Clothing and Footwear.

The new list of "pointings" (coupon rates) clarifies a number of doubtful cases and removes some anomalies.

The introduction of new categories allows for the lower pointing of some garments and there are further differentiations between "woollen" garments and garments other than woollen. A schedule of further exemptions is included and further definitions are given.

Obviously these modifications, involving the reconciling of a number of different factors, could not have been made at the time of the issuing of the original Order. Since then, however, the trades have been consulted and the amendments have been based largely on the recommendations of the Retailers' Advisory Committee and the Trade Suppliers' Committee which have been working day and night on the problems involved.

The following are the main points of the Amendment :—

(1) New exemptions and definitions.
(2) Certain furnishing fabrics included in exemptions when sold retail.
(3) Second-hand goods require coupons if sold above fixed prices. Those prices are fixed as follows (the sum against each item must be multiplied by the number of coupons appropriate to the particular article) :—

	Maximum price for each coupon of the appropriate number of coupons
(1) Hand knitting yarn, cloth, stockings and woollen socks for men and boys	0 8
(2) Undergarments, stockings and socks for women and girls and socks other than those mentioned in (1)	1 0
(3) Boots, bootees, shoes, overshoes, slippers and sandals	1 6
(4) Other rationed goods	2 0

If sold above these prices rationed goods, although described as second-hand, will require the full number of coupons.

Articles Newly Exempted from Rationing or Newly Defined

The following is a full list of new exemptions :—

American Cloth.
Ankle Supports.
Apparel made of feathers.
Aprons made wholly of *rubber.*
Asbestos Cloth and Garments.
Black-out material of cotton which complies with B.S.I. Specification B.S./A.R.P./13 and is either :—
(*a*) dyed all black and of any weight ;
(*b*) of plain or twill weave dyed dark blue or dark brown, or dark green and *weighing not less than 7 ounces per square yard.*
Cloth (*including ribbon and elastic*) not over 3 inches in width.
Buckram.
Butter Muslin.
Canvas.

Announcements—*Continued.*

Cheese Cloth.
Garments specially designed for protection *against gas.*
Gloves, other than those limited under Class 2 of the Limitation of Supplies (Misc. No. 11) Order ; such limitation is not applied to rubber gloves, household gloves of undressed leather and all sports gloves.
Hard Hemp Cloth.
Headgear *other than that made from scarves or incorporating* handkerchief.
Jock Straps.
Knee Caps.
Leather Cloth.
Lint.
Mending yarn made up in skeins or on cards *in quantities not exceeding one quarter of an ounce in weight and of a yarn count not exceeding threefold* 20's.
Mull.
Overalls of the following types :—
Unlined trouser overalls (including boiler suits and bib and brace overalls) of plain or twill weave cotton material in plain single colours being of a type made for use in the course of their trade or occupation by artisans.
Sanitary Knickers, Sanitary Belts.
Scrim.
Shin Guards and Leg Guards.

Many Furnishing Fabrics Exempted from Rationing at Retail Stage

Under the new Consumer Rationing Order various classes of furnishing fabrics have been exempted from rationing, and traders must now supply these to retail customers under Article 1 of the Order without demanding coupons.

The exemption applies to those furnishing fabrics of the types listed below. If a trader is in doubt as to whether a particular fabric falls within the exemption, he should consult his Trade Association.

The classes of exempted furnishing fabrics are :—

(1) Damask, Brocade and other Figured (Jacquard woven) fabrics.
(2) Moquette, Plush, Terry and Genoa and Mohair Velvet.
(3) Roman Satin, Chenille and Repp.
(4) These printed fabrics, *weighing not less than 7 ounces per square yard,* viz. : Chintz, Crash, Cretonne, Linen and Union.

Coupons are still required for sales between Traders. The Board of Trade, however, are prepared to consider the issue of licences to persons registered under the Woven Textiles Order, whose trade is entirely, or almost entirely, in these fabrics. Other registered persons will not be given licences but any quota they derive from supplying furnishing fabrics in the standard period, they may use for supplying other fabrics.

The Board of Trade contemplate allowing the release of the exempted fabrics on a small scale after 30 September.

MOTOR FUEL RATIONING

The Secretary for Petroleum announces that he has given a Direction (S. R. & O. 1941 No. 834, price 1d.) under the Motor Fuel Rationing Order, 1941 (see the "Board of Trade Journal" of 29 May 1941, page 349). This Direction gives effect to the provision of the Order prohibiting the acquisition or supply of motor fuel for private cars or motor cycles against coupons issued for industrial and agricultural purposes or in respect of commercial vehicles.

MINISTRY OF FOOD ORDERS

In continuation of the list given in the "Board of Trade Journal" of 26 June (page 410), the following Orders made by the Ministry of Food under the Defence Regulations have been published as S. R. & O. 1941 :—

No. 858, The Home Grown Tomatoes (Maximum Prices) Order, 1941, dated 17 June 1941. (2d.)

No. 859, The Tea (Current Prices) Order, 1941, dated 17 June 1941. (1d.)

No. 864, Order, dated 18 June 1941, amending the Bacon (Prices) Order, 1941. (1d.)

No. 865, The Raw Cocoa (Control) Order, 1941, dated 18 June 1941. (1d.)

No. 866, Order, dated 18 June 1941, amending the Canned Vegetables (Maximum Prices) Order, 1941. (1d.)

No. 888, The Eggs (Control and Prices) Order, 1941, dated 20 June 1941. (3d.)

Announcements—*Continued.*

No. 889, The Eggs (Control and Prices) (Northern Ireland) Order, 1941, dated 20 June 1941. (1d.)

No. 890, Order, dated 20 June 1941, amending the Dried Peas, Beans and Lentils (Control and Maximum Prices) (No. 2) Order, 1940. (1d.)

No. 891, General Licence, dated 20 June 1941, under the Syrup and Treacle (Maximum Prices) Order, 1941. (1d.)

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY

ADVICE TO SHIPPERS

NEUTRAL VESSELS AGAINST WHICH DISCRIMINATION IS BEING EXERCISED BY THE MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC WARFARE

(*a*) SHIPOWNERS ON THE STATUTORY LIST

Shippers, banks and other financial and commercial concerns are hereby notified that the following vessels belong to owners who are included in the Statutory List, and that it is an offence against the Trading with the Enemy Act for any shipper to make use of such vessels. Shipments by such vessels in addition to being liable to seizure render the shippers or those connected with the consignment liable to prosecution.

Vessel	Flag	Tons	Owners
Sakarya	Turkish	2,612	Sadikoglu, Aslan, Kaptan
Galatasaray ...	Ditto	724	Ditto
Ollanta	Peruvian	144	Mrs. G. A. de Leemhuis Callao
Cala Antio	Spanish	134	Naviera Mallorquina (D. Ramus Mut.)
Cala Contesta ...	Ditto	207	Ditto
Cala Falla	Ditto	Unknown	Ditto
Cala Galiota... ...	Ditto	100	Ditto
Cala Llamp	Ditto	126	Ditto
Cala Llonga... ...	Ditto	111	Ditto
Cala Marsal	Ditto	199	Ditto
Cala Mondrago ...	Ditto	203	Ditto
Cala Morlanda ...	Ditto	293	Ditto
Cala Murta	Ditto	152	Ditto
Cala Pi	Ditto	197	Ditto
Cala Reysgat ...	Ditto	283	Ditto
Cala Tuent	Ditto	121	Ditto
Juanot Colom ...	Ditto	111	Ditto
Manuel Guasp ...	Ditto	123	Ditto
Piedad	Ditto	90	Ditto
Turkan	Turkish	604	Fuad Recep.
Jose Trujillo ...	Spanish	338	J. Trujillo Zafra Hijos
Caranza	Ditto	524	Ditto
Felipe Crespi ...	Ditto	Unknown	Ditto
Santa Anna	Ditto	322	Marles y Serra S. en C.
Almangro	Argentine	282	A. M. Delfino y Cia
San Martin	Ditto	220	Ditto
Buenos Aires ...	Ditto	2,263	Argentina Nueva Cia General de Navegacion
Comodoro Rivadavia	Ditto	4,482	Ditto
Madryn	Ditto	1,827	Ditto
Atleta	Ditto	105	La Portena Empresa de Remolcadores
Ciclope	Ditto	173	Ditto
Coloso	Ditto	247	Ditto
Gigante	Ditto	236	Ditto
Goliat	Ditto	237	Ditto
Hercules	Ditto	173	Ditto
Samson	Ditto	237	Ditto
Titan	Ditto	188	Ditto
Tonan Maru... ...	Japanese	9,866	Nippon Suisan K.K.
Hokusin Maru ...	Ditto	5,820	Ditto
Sinsei Maru	Ditto	4,740	Ditto
Sinyo Maru	Ditto	4,737	Ditto
Hakuai Maru ...	Ditto	2,615	Ditto
Kasado Maru ...	Ditto	6,003	Ditto
Kosei Maru	Ditto	8,237	Ditto
Tngu Maru	Ditto	2,741	Ditto
Sioten Maru	Ditto	3,823	Ditto
Wakaura Maru (Wakanoura) and attendant Catchers ...	Ditto	2,401	Ditto
Ryoka Maru ...	Ditto	4,655	Ditto
Bihuku Maru (Bifuku) and attendant Catchers ...	Ditto	2,558	Ditto
Nissin Maru No. 2 ...	Ditto	17,584	Taiyo Hogei K.K.
Nissin Maru ...	Ditto	16,764	Ditto
Kosei Maru ... ... and attendant Whale Catchers	Ditto	5,430	Ditto
Kyokuyo ... ... and 8 Whale Catchers	Ditto	17,549	Kyokugo Hogei K.K.
Tonan Maru No. 2 ...	Ditto	19,263	Kyodo Gyogo K.K.
Tonan Maru No. 3 ...	Ditto	19,210	Ditto
Itukusima Maru (Itsukushima) ...	Ditto	10,007	Ditto
Pescador	Portuguese	Unknown	Transportes Mecanicos Mario Silvio
San Miguel	Spain	106	Andres S. Ceballos.
Esmeralda	Panama	4,328	Dolphin S.S. Co. (Manager, Alex Vlasov)
ex Oltul	Roumania		
Omega	Panama	3,638	Ditto
ex Siretul	Roumania		
Tropicus	Panama	3,609	Ditto
ex Prahova	Roumania		
Maullin	Chile	442	Sociedad Maritima Valck

Hungary, Roumania and Bulgaria having been declared enemy territory for purposes of Contraband and Trading with the Enemy Act, 1939, vessels flying the flags of these nations are, for the purpose of access to British controlled facilities, in future to be regarded as if on the Statutory List.

(*b*) SHIPS DISCRIMINATION LIST

Shippers, banks and other financial and commercial concerns are warned that shipments by the following vessels may lead to difficulties :—

Vesse	Flag	Tons	Owners
Yyldum	Finland	3,300	E. Nylund
Santa Helena ...	Panama	4,680	Cia Primera de Navigacion Ltd. (Manager, S. H. Jossifoglu)

Trade and Industry

BRITISH EMPIRE

UNITED KINGDOM

CORN PRICES

The following statement shows the average prices of British corn per cwt. of 112 Imperial* pounds as received from the Inspectors of Corn Returns in the week ended 28 June 1941 pursuant to the Corn Returns Act, 1882, and the Corn Sales Act, 1921 :—

Period	Average Price for Cwt.		
	Wheat	Barley	Oats
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Week ended 28 June 1941	14 7	22 0	14 9

* Section 8 of the Corn Returns Act, 1882, as amended by Section 2 of the Corn Sales Act, 1921, provides that in the weekly summary of quantities and prices each sort of British corn shall be computed with reference to the hundredweight of one hundred and twelve Imperial standard pounds.

CANADA

SOURCES OF IMPORTS, JANUARY-APRIL

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa, has recently issued particulars of the principal sources of imports in April and the first four months of the current year together with the comparable figures for 1940, as under :—

Country	March		January-April	
	1941	1940	1941	1940
		Thou.	dols.	
All countries ... total	106,268	85,979	402,265	304,859
Empire countries ... total	23,412	20,572	91,523	72,624
Foreign countries ... total	82,856	65,407	310,742	232,235
British South Africa ...	163	405	797	1,409
British India with Burma ...	708	1,185	4,569	6,423
Ceylon	313	280	2,154	1,359
Straits Settlements ...	2,004	1,603	9,316	7,541
British Guiana	82	130	1,100	1,794
British West Indies ...	1,134	855	2,647	1,938
Australia	1,123	1,028	3,867	3,151
Fiji	—	329	1,789	1,215
New Zealand...	1,992	964	5,456	1,841
United Kingdom *	11,079	12,831	39,082	41,525
United States	77,682	58,537	290,975	209,908
Argentina	349	948	1,172	2,980
Brazil	1,137	118	4,694	686
China	497	619	1,369	1,851
Colombia	627	582	2,469	1,612
Japan	241	486	1,511	1,737
Netherlands East Indies ...	362	75	1,472	509
Sweden	16	357	46	1,239
Switzerland	584	384	1,708	1,539

* Imports for consumption.

Trade and Industry—*Continued.*

BRITISH INDIA

WEATHER AND CROPS

The Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta, reports as follows on the weather and crops in India for the weeks ended on the dates stated :—

RAINFALL

Calcutta, 22 June. The monsoon is strong in Bengal and Assam.

CROP CONDITIONS AND OUTLOOK

Madras, 14 June. Very heavy rain has fallen on the west coast. Crops are fair except on the west coast.

Central Provinces, 14 June. The weather has been sultry and cloudy. Rainfall ranged from 1·29 to 3·77 inches and favoured kharif crops.

Bihar, 16 June. Rain has been general. The sugarcane crop is in good condition.

Orissa, 16 June. Heavy rain has fallen in Cuttack. Jute and paddy crop operations continue.

Punjab, 16 June. Rain has fallen except in Curgaon, benefiting crops.

Bombay, 21 June. There has been no rain except for slight falls in the south.

Sind, 21 June. There has been no rain. The sowing of cotton and transplanting of rice are progressing.

Assam, 23 June. The weather has been seasonable and crops are in fair condition.

Bengal, 18 June. Rainfall has been moderate to heavy. Crops generally are in fair condition. The harvesting of jute has begun.—*Trade Commissioner for India in London.*

FOREIGN

BRAZIL

TRADE IN MARCH QUARTER

There was a marked increase in the value of Brazil's foreign trade in March, imports having risen to 540,888 contos from 259,310 contos in February, while exports were valued at 501,702 contos and 372,551 contos respectively, states the "Fortnightly Review," issued by the Bank of London and South America Ltd., London. The comparable figures for March, 1940, were imports 496,912 contos, and exports 418,303 contos. The statistics for the first quarter of the year compare as follows :

Period	Imports (c.i.f. value)	Exports (f.o.b. value)	Trade Balance
	Thou.	Contos	
January–March 1941 ...	1,148	1,360	+ 213
,, ,, 1940 ...	1,448	1,304	— 143
,, ,, 1939 ...	1,186	1,139	— 47

The following table gives particulars of the principal trading commodities during the March quarter of 1941 :—

Imports	Value	Exports	Value
	Thou. contos		Thou. contos
Wheat grain	89	Coffee	591
Motor cars, lorries and chassis	74	Raw cotton	199
Coal, coke and patent fuel ...	59	Carnauba wax	71
Accessories for motor cars ...	50	Cocoa	66
Sundry electrical machinery and articles.	47	Hides and skins	38
		Frozen and canned meat ...	44
Petrol	33	Castor seed	33
Rails	30	Diamonds	29
Tinplate	24	Pinewood	23
Fuel and Diesel oil	22	Raw wool	23
Newsprint	18	Rubber	20
Wood pulp	17	Manganese ore	18

DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE

The trade in the three months ended 31 March last was chiefly distributed as under :—

Country	Imports (c.i.f. value)	Exports (f.o.b. value)
	Thou.	Contos.
United States...	681	849
Argentine	112	86
Great Britain	85	103
Dutch West Indies	48	—
Japan	34	78
Canada	24	39
Portugal	20	4
Uruguay	18	23
China	—	32
Spain	—	24

Customs Regulations and Tariff Changes

BRITISH EMPIRE

AUSTRALIA

POSTPONEMENT OF DEFERRED DUTY ON IRON AND STEEL HOOP

With reference to the notice under the above heading in the "Board of Trade Journal" of 16 January (page 25), H.M. Senior Trade Commissioner at Sydney reports that the "Commonwealth Government Gazette" of 20 March contains a notification that the operation of the deferred duty on Item 136 (F) (2) of the Australian Customs Tariff, "Iron and steel hoop, not elsewhere specified" has been postponed until 1 April 1942.

BRITISH INDIA

CUSTOMS TARIFF MODIFICATIONS

H.M. Trade Commissioner in India has informed the Board of Trade that the Protective Duties Continuation Bill and the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Bill as published in the "Gazette of India" of 22 March which extend until 31 March 1942 the protective duties leviable on imports of sugar, silver thread, etc., iron and steel goods and wheat and wheat flour (Items 17, 61 (5), 63 (2), 63 (3), 63 (6), 63 (9), 63 (10), 63 (12), 63 (15), 63 (17), 63 (19), 63 (20), 63 (21), 63 (25), 63 (27), 74, 10 (1) and 11 (1) of the Indian Customs Tariff) have now been passed by the Legislative Assembly.

EIRE

IMPORTATION OF TOMATOES

With reference to the notice under the above heading in the "Board of Trade Journal" of 13 June, the United Kingdom Trade Commissioner at Dublin reports that the Minister for Agriculture has made an Order prohibiting, during the period 12 June to 31 October 1941, the importation into Eire of raw tomatoes except under licence.

FOREIGN

IRAN

STAMP TAX ON IMPORT AND EXPORT LICENCES

The Commercial Secretary to H.M. Legation at Tehran reports that according to an announcement in the "Journal de Tehran," stamps equivalent to 1 per cent. of the price of goods will, as from 21 March 1941, be affixed to permits or agreements to import goods into Iran, and to customs permits for the exportation of goods from Iran.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

IMPORT QUOTAS ON WHEAT AND WHEAT PRODUCTS

The Board of Trade have received a copy of a statement, issued by the United States Tariff Commission, announcing the Proclamation by the President of the imposition of import quotas on wheat and wheat products pursuant to an investigation under Section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

The quota year operates from 29 May of each year and the annual quotas for the United Kingdom are 100 bushels of wheat and 75,000 pounds of wheat flour, semolina, crushed or cracked wheat and similar wheat products.

Exhibitions and Fairs

FORTHCOMING EXHIBITIONS

1941 CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION, TORONTO.—22 August-6 September. Enquiries should be addressed to G. H. Ward, Esq., London Office, Canadian National Exhibition, British Columbia House, 3, Lower Regent Street, S.W.1.

1941 28TH NATIONAL FOREIGN TRADE CONVENTION, NEW YORK.—6-8 October. Apply to the Secretary, National Foreign Trade Council, Inc., 26, Beaver Street, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.

1941 INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL EXHIBITION, SANTIAGO DE CHILE.—November. Enquiries should be addressed to The Commercial Counsellor, Chilean Embassy, 100, Berkeley Court, Glentworth Street, London, N.W.1.

Statutory and Other Government Notices

CINEMATOGRAPH FILMS ACT, 1938

FILMS REGISTERED DURING THE SIX DAYS ENDED 30 JUNE 1941

Title of Film	Registered in the name of	Maker's name	Length (feet)	Registered No.	Date of registration
		BRITISH			
Merchant Seamen	General Film Distributors Ltd. ...	Crown Film Unit	2,190	BR/R. 4210	27 June
Pathetone Parade of 1941 ...	Pathé Pictures Ltd.	Pathé Pictures Ltd.	3,685	BR/E. 4211	30 June
Pathé Pictorial Nos. 261/273 *Pathé Pictorial No.* 272 ...	Ditto	Ditto	892	BR/R. 4212	30 June
		FOREIGN			
Stranger Than Fiction No. 87	General Film Distributors Ltd. ...	Universal Pictures Inc.	861	F. 4203	25 June
Stranger Than Fiction No. 88	Ditto	Ditto	832	F. 4204	25 June
Stranger Than Fiction No. 89	Ditto	Ditto	793	F. 4205	25 June
The Man Who Lost Himself	Ditto	Ditto	6,537	F. 4206	25 June
The Lady From Cheyenne ...	Ditto	Ditto	7,892	F. 4207	25 June
The Leather Pushers ...	Ditto	Ditto	5,744	F. 4208	25 June
Where Did You Get That Girl ?	Ditto	Ditto	5,855	F. 4209	25 June
Federal Fugitives	Pathé Pictures Ltd.	Producers Releasing Corpn. ...	5,661	F. 4213	30 June
Invisible Ghost	Ditto	Monogram Pictures Corpn. ...	5,636	F. 4214	30 June

The entry in the Register of the film "Adventure in Sahara" (F. 4121), registration of which appeared in the "Board of Trade Journal" of 5 June 1941, has been cancelled.

BR/E indicates "for the exhibitors' quota only."

BR/R indicates "for the exhibitors' and renters' quotas."

POSTAL SECTION

MAILS LOST BY ENEMY ACTION

The Postmaster-General regrets to announce that the undermentioned mails have been lost by enemy action :—

	Districts and Approximate Dates of Posting
Letters for :—	
Greece, Hungary, Turkey, Yugoslavia.	London and Provinces 31 March-2 April
Brazil, Chile (Central and Northern), Central America, China (except Kunming), Colombia (Rep.), Cuba, Dominican Rep., Ecuador, Hayti, Japan, Mexico, Peru, Philippine Islands, Northern Europe and U.S.S.R.	London and Provinces 8-9 May
United States of America	London 8-9 May.
Dutch West Indies and Venezuela (Maracaibo only).	London and Provinces 6-9 May.
Printed Papers for :—	
Greece, Hungary, Turkey, Yugoslavia.	London and Provinces 29 March-1 April.
United States of America	London 10-11 May.
Hong Kong	Manchester 10-12 May.
Letters and Printed Papers for :—	
Bahrein, Iran and Syria	London and Provinces 31 March-2 April.
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Cyprus, Egypt, Iraq, Palestine and Trans-Jordan	London and Provinces 2-4 April.
Malta	London and Provinces 4 April.
Bahamas, Bermuda, British Honduras, British Virgin Islands, Fiji, Hong Kong, Jamaica, Leeward Islands and Samoa.	London, 10-11 May.
Parcels for :—	
Aden, Cyprus, Malta, Palestine ...	London and Provinces 2-4 April.
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan and Egypt ...	London, South and Midlands 2-4 April. Elsewhere 3 April.
Costa Rica	London and Provinces 10 May.
United States of America	London 10 May.
Air Mail correspondence prepaid for surface transmission to the U.S.A. and thence by air.	London and Provinces 8-9 May.

PATENT AND DESIGNS ACTS, 1907 to 1939

PROCEEDINGS UNDER SECTION 24

LICENCES OF RIGHT

The following Patents were endorsed "Licences of Right" on 23 June 1941 :—

No. of Patent	Grantee	Subject matter
438582	Anderson, W. C. ...	Cyclic process for the removal of oxides of sulphur from waste gases.
484659	Triggs, W. W. (Wingfoot Corporation).	Treatment of latex.
485671	American Brake Shoe and Foundry Company.	Excavators.
493163	Short Bros. (Rochester and Bedford) Ltd.	Elastic door seal.

The Patent Office.

M. F. LINDLEY,
Comptroller-General.

NOTICE

The price of the "Board of Trade Journal" is 6*d.* (7½*d. post free*). *Annual subscriptions,* 26*s.; post free* 32*s.* 6*d.*

*The Editorial Offices are at Millbank, London, S.W.*1. *All editorial communications should be addressed to "The Editor."* (*Telephone, Whitehall* 5140.)

The Publishers (*to whom should be addressed all communications concerning subscriptions and sales*) *are H.M. Stationery Office, York House, Kingsway, London, W.C.*2, *or Branches* (*see Cover*).

ADVERTISEMENTS.—*All applications concerning the insertion of advertisements in the "Board of Trade Journal" should be addressed to the Director of Publications, H.M. Stationery Office, Princes Street, London, S.W.*1. (*Telephone, Whitehall* 4343.)

BRITISH STANDARDS SPECIFICATIONS

DEVICES FOR AUTOMATIC DETECTION OF INCENDIARY BOMBS

It will be recalled that a Report by a Committee set up at the request of the Ministry of Home Security to investigate the methods available for the detection of incendiary bombs was recently published by the Institution of Electrical Engineers. In this Report it was stated that the information given therein would be supplemented from time to time by the issue of British Standard Specifications.

A B.S. Specification for detectors of the heat-sensitive type was issued by the British Standards Institution as BS/ARP 53 a few months ago, and this has now been followed up by the issue of a specification BS/ARP 55 for "Detectors of Incendiary Bombs by Electrical Circuits Ruptured by Impact." This applies to detector systems in which a bell or other alarm is caused to operate by the impact of a falling bomb causing the rupture of a special "detector conductor" forming part of a closed electrical circuit. Systems of this sort are stated to be primarily intended for installation in buildings such as dwelling houses and small industrial or commercial premises, and if the specification is complied with the bomb will be detected immediately on arrival and before a fire has been started.

The special "detector conductor" is passed backwards and forwards over the area to be protected, and full directions for the spacing and arrangements of the conductor are given. The mechanical properties of the conductor are specified in detail, as it is essential that the wire breaks and does not merely stretch when hit by a bomb. From this point of view plain soft copper wire is definitely unsuitable, but hard-drawn copper wire of gauge 28–32 S.W.G. will meet the prescribed tests.

As the system works on the closed-circuit principle, a relay must be used and its reliability is a matter of particular importance. Details of suitable relays are given at some length, together with appropriate circuit diagrams.

This specification should appeal to the home-constructor as well as to those who manufacture or instal detector systems on a commercial scale. Copies (Ref. BS/ARP 55) may be obtained from the British Standards Institution (Publications Department), 28, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, price 8d., post free, from whom also copies of the Report referred to earlier in these notes may be obtained, price 6d., post free.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

Statistical Bulletin of the Tin Research Institute—Tin Statistics for May. Published at Fraser Road, Greenford, Middlesex. Controlled by the International Tin Research and Development Council.

The Statistical Office report that it has been brought to their notice that circulars have been posted from Holland to the United States, and possibly elsewhere, signed "International Tin Research and Development Council—Statistical Office."

In their issue of July 1940 the Office announced that, following the invasion of Holland by Germany, the Council's statistical office at The Hague was closed. Since that time there has been no contact or communication of any kind between the Council and the organisation at The Hague which, it must be assumed, is under Germany's control, and is not in a position to issue reliable information. It will also be understood that the organisation at The Hague issuing such circulars is now entirely divorced from the tin-producing interests in the allied countries, including the Netherlands East Indies.

Statement of Accounts, 31 *March* 1941. Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), 54 Lombard Street, London, E.C.3.

International Tea Committee: Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, Vol. 6, No. 5, May 1941. Copies of this Bulletin may be obtained from the Secretary, International Tea Committee, 6–8 Fenchurch Buildings, London, E.C. 3. Price 1s. per copy. Annual subscription (calendar year only), 10s.

The Weaving of Heavy Fabrics, by Gerald K. Hall (Robert Hall & Sons (Bury) Ltd., Bury. In a lecture delivered to the British Association of Managers of Textile Works in Manchester, on 18 January 1941, chairman: Mr. Ben Hesketh. Reprinted from the *Textile Weekly,* 33 Blackfriars Street, Manchester, 3.

Harland and Wolff Limited: Report of the Directors and Balance Sheet as at 31 December 1940.

EXPORT CREDITS GUARANTEES

PROVISION FOR PROTECTION AGAINST LOSS

Under the provisions of the Export Guarantees Act, 1939, the Export Credits Guarantees Department is authorised to give guarantees to United Kingdom exporters for the purpose of encouraging export trade. War conditions have greatly increased the risks to which exporters are exposed in overseas trading, and the Department has put into operation special facilities giving them protection against these risks on exceptionally favourable terms.

Short-Term Credits

The Department's Comprehensive Guarantee, which covers the whole of an exporter's business for a forward period of twelve months, ensures that in the event of his customers' insolvency he will receive 75 per cent. (by special arrangement 85 per cent.) of the debt guaranteed plus a proportionate share of all recoveries from the debtor's estate.

For a supplementary premium an exporter can obtain an Addendum to the Comprehensive Guarantee protecting him not only against loss or delay due to the operation of exchange restrictions abroad, but also against the special risk of transfer arising from war conditions abroad.

In order to meet pre-shipment risks the Department offers, either as a supplement to the Comprehensive Guarantee or as a separate policy, cover against the risk of loss through the inability of the exporter to ship owing to insolvency of the buyer or the imposition of import regulations, or war, or the like catastrophe.

All the above risks may be covered by one policy, the "All-in War Emergency" guarantee, which also secures the exporter against loss due to deviation or frustration of shipments.

The Department also issues a policy which enables exporters to quote firm c.i.f. prices some months ahead of shipment. Under this guarantee exporters in respect of any c.i.f. transaction are covered against any rise in marine insurance, Government war risk insurance and freight rates occurring within a period of six months.

Credits to Purchasers of Plant, Machinery, etc.

Firms in the engineering and allied industries may be asked to give medium-term credits of from one to three years to purchasers of plant, machinery, etc., whether Governments, municipalities or private traders. Guarantees in respect of such contracts, covering solvency in the case of private buyers and the risk of default in the case of Governments, municipalities and other public bodies, as well as, in some instances, pre-shipment and transfer risks, have been a well-used facility in the past. The war has placed obvious restrictions on this type of business; but while it may not be possible to extend facilities in many cases, the Department will gladly consider and if possible advise on negotiations in this field.

The strictest secrecy is observed in all correspondence and transactions.

Exporters are invited to apply for further particulars to the Headquarters of the Export Credits Guarantees Department at 9, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.4, or to any of the branch offices:—

Manchester—Midland Bank Buildings, 56, Spring Gardens
Telephone: Blackfriars 9866.
Bradford—69, Market Street.
Telephone: Bradford 8912.
Birmingham—37, Temple Street, Birmingham, 2.
Telephone: Midland 1473.
Sheffield—Fargate House, Fargate, Sheffield, 1.
Telephone: Sheffield 25898.
Newcastle-upon-Tyne—21, Mosley Street.
Telephone: Newcastle 21104.
Glasgow—7, West George Street, C.2.
Telephone: Central 3056.
Belfast—Scottish Provident Buildings, 7, Donegall Square West.
Telephone: Belfast 21116.
Edinburgh—A representative of the Department is in attendance every Wednesday at the Chamber of Commerce, 25, Charlotte Square, Edinburgh, where he may be consulted on all matters connected with the Department's work.

In many other industrial towns the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce has undertaken to arrange appointments for interviews with officers of the Export Credits Guarantees Department visiting the locality. Such visits are made at frequent intervals for the convenience of exporters.

PRINCIPAL GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO TRADE AND SHIPPING

I.—ANNUAL PUBLICATIONS

Assurance Companies' Returns, 1938. 27s. 6d. (28s. 1d.)

Authorised Gas Undertakings in Great Britain, 1937, Part II, 10s. 6d. (10s. 11d.); 1938, Part I, 4s. 6d. (4s. 8d.)

Bankruptcy: 56th General Annual Report, 1938. 9d. (11d.)

*Bankruptcy and Companies (Winding-up) Proceedings: Account, year ended 31 March 1939. (H.C. 106/1939-40.) 1d. (2d.)

Boiler Explosions Acts, 1882 and 1890: Report, 1938. 3d. (5d.)

*British Shipping (Assistance) Act, 1935: Account of Advances under Part II of the Act, and of sums received on account of interest or repayment, 1939-40, with report of Comptroller and Auditor General. (H.C. 174/1939-40.) 1d. (2d.)

Census of Seamen, 15 June 1938. 9d. (11d.)

Coal Mines Act, 1911: Regulations and Orders relating to Safety and Health. 1940 Edn. (Revised to December, 1939.) 2s. 0d. (2s. 4d.)

Coal Mines Act, 1911: Reports (Divisional) of H.M. Inspectors, 1938. 1s. (1s. 3d.) each.

*Coal Mines Act, 1930: Report by the Board of Trade under Section 7 on the Working of Schemes under Part I since the December quarter 1937. [Cmd. 6170.] 4d. (5d.)

*Coalmining Industry: Statistical Summary of Output for year ended 31 December 1938. [Cmd. 5983.] 1d. (2d.)

Companies: 48th General Annual Report, 1938. 4d. (6d.)

*Cotton Spindles Board: 3rd Annual Report. [Cmd. 6157.] 2d. (3d.)

*Cunard Insurance Fund Account, 1938-39. (H.C. 6/1939-40.) 1d. (2d.)

Examinations for Certificates of Competency in the Mercantile Marine and the Sea Fishing Service: Report, 1938. 2d. (3d.)

Gas Fund: Accounts, 1939-40. 1d. (2d.)

*General Lighthouse Fund Account, 1938-39. (H.C. 59/1939-40.) 3d. (4d.)

Mercantile Marine Department Surveyors, Inspectors of Ships' Provisions, etc. List showing Districts, with Officers stationed at each Port. Circular 297. 1 April 1941. 2d. (3d.)

Mercantile Navy List and Maritime Directory, 1940. £1 5s. (£1 5s. 7d.)

Merchant Shipping: List of Principal Acts, Regulations, etc. January 1940. 6d. (8d.)

*Merchant Shipping Acts, 1894 to 1937 (Dispensing Powers): Report on cases during 1938. (H.C. 87/1938-39.) 1d. (2d.)

Mines: List, Great Britain and Isle of Man, 1938. 10s. (10s. 6d.)

Mines: Report of H.M. Electrical Inspector, 1938. 9d. (1s.)

Mines and Quarries: Deaths Caused by Accidents in Mines and Quarries of Great Britain together with the Isle of Man. Provisional Statement, 1940. 2d. (3d.)

Mines and Quarries: Reports of H.M. Inspectors, 1938. 4d. (5d.)

Mines Department: 18th Annual Report, 1938. 4s. (4s. 5d.)

Mines: Safety in Mines Research Board. 17th Annual Report, 1938. 2s. (2s. 4d.)

*Mining Industry Act, 1926: Eleventh Report respecting Reorganisation. [Cmd. 5982.] 1d. (2d.)

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